UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA

ROBERT BLAINE MCBRIDE,

Plaintiff,

٧.

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY, et al,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:23-cv-05141-BHS-TLF

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Plaintiff, who is unrepresented by counsel and is proceeding *in forma pauperis*, has filed a civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, Considering deficiencies in the complaint discussed below, however, the undersigned will not direct service of the complaint at this time. On or before April 24, 2023, plaintiff must ether show cause why this cause of action should not be dismissed or file an amended complaint.

# **BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff, an inmate at Monroe Correctional Complex, filed a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 complaint. In his complaint, he names eight defendants: Grays Harbor County, Grays Harbor County Police Department, Washington State, Washington State Patrol, Sgt. Ramires, Deputy Almond, John Doe 1, and John Doe 2. Dkt. 5 at 3-4. Plaintiff alleges that he was arrested by Grays Harbor Police Officers Sargent Ramires and Deputy Almond on or about March 18, 2022. *Id.* at 5-6. Plaintiff asserts defendants Ramires and Almond used excessive force during the course of his arrest, including deploying their

Tasers on him more than ten times while he was in handcuffs, and putting a knee on his back while they waited for an ambulance to arrive. *Id*.

Plaintiff claims the officers knew he suffered from medical issues, because they had prior contact with him. *Id.* at 6. Plaintiff additionally alleges that on the date of the arrest he informed the officers that he was overdosing on fentanyl and needed medical attention; he states that he plead for help, but the officers failed to contact medical services for over 30 minutes. *Id.* at 6-7.

Plaintiff asserts an unidentified civilian, "John Doe 2," held his legs while he was tazed by the officers. *Id.* at 6. He also claims that an unidentified Washington State Patrol Officer, "John Doe 1," arrived on the scene during the arrest, but failed to stop the officers from using excessive force. *Id.* 

#### DISCUSSION

The Court must dismiss the complaint of a prisoner "at any time if the [C]ourt determines" that the action: (a) "is frivolous or malicious"; (b) "fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted" or (c) "seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2); 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a), (b). A complaint is frivolous when it has no arguable basis in law or fact. *Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 (9th Cir. 1984).

Before the Court may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or for failure to state a claim, it "must provide the [prisoner] with notice of the deficiencies of his or her complaint and an opportunity to amend the complaint prior to dismissal." *McGuckin v. Smith*, 974 F.2d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 1992), *overruled on other grounds by WMX Techs., Inc. v. Miller*, 104 F.3d 1133 (9th Cir. 1997); *see also Sparling v. Hoffman* 

Constr. Co., Inc., 864 F.2d 635, 638 (9th Cir. 1988); Noll v. Carlson, 809 F.2d 1446, 1449 (9th Cir. 1987). Leave to amend need not be granted "where the amendment would be futile or where the amended complaint would be subject to dismissal." Saul v. United States, 928 F.2d 829, 843 (9th Cir. 1991).

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a complaint must allege: (1) the conduct complained of was committed by a person acting under color of state law, and (2) the conduct deprived a person of a right, privilege, or immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. *Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, 535 (1981), overruled on other grounds by Daniels v. Williams, 474 U.S. 327 (1986). Section 1983 is the appropriate avenue to remedy an alleged wrong only if both of these elements are present. *Haygood v. Younger*, 769 F.2d 1350, 1354 (9th Cir. 1985).

### I. <u>Improper Defendants</u>

### A. Washington State and Washington State Patrol

Plaintiff does not state any claims against defendants Washington State or Washington State Patrol in the body of the complaint but both are listed as defendants. Dkt. 5 at 3, 4. The Eleventh Amendment of the United States Constitution prohibits a private citizen from suing a state government in federal court without the state's consent. See, Tenn. Student Assistance Corp. v. Hood, 541 U.S. 440, 446 (2004); Natural Resources Defense Council v. California Dep't of Transportation, 96 F.3d 420, 421 (9th Cir. 1996). This Eleventh Amendment immunity extends to state agencies. See Howlett v. Rose, 496 U.S. 356, 365 (1990); Natural Resources Defense Council, 96 F.3d at 421. There is no evidence that the State of Washington has waived its Eleventh

Amendment immunity in federal courts. Therefore, Washington State and Washington State Patrol cannot be sued for damages under § 1983.

#### B. Grays Harbor Police Department

Plaintiff does not state any claims against defendant Grays Harbor Police

Department in the body of the complaint but includes it amongst the list of defendants.

Dkt. 5 at 3. "In order to bring an appropriate action challenging the actions, policies, or customs of a local governmental unit, a plaintiff must name the county or city itself as a party to the action, and not the particular municipal department or facility where the alleged violation occurred." *Bradford v. City of Seattle*, 557 F.Supp.2d 1189, 1207 (W.D. Wash. 2008) (holding that the Seattle Police Department is not a legal entity capable of being sued under § 1983) (*citing Nolan v. Snohomish County*, 59 Wn.App. 876, 883 (1990)). Therefore, Grays Harbor Police Department is not a proper defendant.

## C. Claims against Grays Harbor County

Plaintiff does not state any claims against defendant Grays Harbor County in the body of the complaint but includes it amongst the list of defendants. Dkt. 5 at 3.

Counties are only subject to suit under § 1983 if it "implements or executes a policy statement, ordinance, regulation, or decision officially adopted and promulgated by that body's officers." *Rivera v. Cnty. of Los Angeles*, 745 F.3d 384, 389 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting Monnell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs. Of City of New York, 436 U.S. 658, 690, 98 S.Ct. 2018, 56 L. Ed. 2nd 611 (1978). To establish municipal liability under § 1983, a plaintiff must show (1) deprivation of a constitutional right; (2) that the municipality has a policy; (3) the policy amounts to deliberate indifference to plaintiff's constitutional rights; and (4) the policy is the moving force behind the constitutional violation. See Oviatt v.

Pearce, 954 F.2d 1470, 1474 (9th Cir. 1992). If plaintiff wishes to pursue a claim against Grays Harbor County, he must meet this standard for stating a claim against a local governmental entity.

#### CONCLUSION

Due to the deficiencies described above, it appears that plaintiff's complaint is subject to dismissal. Plaintiff may show cause why the complaint should not be dismissed or may file a proposed amended complaint to cure, if possible, the deficiencies noted herein, on or before April 24, 2023.

If an amended complaint is filed, it must be legibly written or retyped in its entirety and contain the same case number. Any cause of action alleged in the original complaint that is not alleged in the amended complaint is waived. Forsyth v. Humana, Inc., 114 F.3d 1467, 1474 (9th Cir. 1997), overruled in part on other grounds, Lacey v. Maricopa Cnty., 693 F.3d 896 (9th Cir. 2012).

The Court will screen the amended complaint to determine whether it states a claim. If the amended complaint is not timely filed or fails to adequately address the issues raised herein, the undersigned will recommend dismissal of this action as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

The Clerk is directed to send plaintiff the appropriate forms for filing 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights complaint and for service, a copy of this Order and the *Pro Se* information sheet.

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Dated this 4th day of April, 2023. Theresa L. Frike Theresa L. Fricke United States Magistrate Judge